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**The Business Manager is in the sanctum on Tuesdays
and Thursdays from 11 to 12 to receive subscriptions.**

All literary contributions should be addressed to the
Editor, Drawer 100, Kingston, Ont.

All communications of a business nature should be ad-
dressed to the Business Manager.

A WORD of explanation is due to our subscribers
with regard to the delay in issuing No. 11,
which is now issued along with the Convoca-
tion number. The proper date for the appearance
of No. 11 was April 10, but this carried us into the
midst of examinations, and staff, contributors and
readers were alike busy. The pressure of work is
our excuse then and we hope it will be accepted by
all our subscribers.

* * *

In resigning the work and interests of the JOURNAL
into the hands of our successors we have little to
say in the nature of a valedictory. Our work for the
year is before our subscribers, and by it we must be
judged. Perhaps never before in the history of our
JOURNAL has the burden of making the college paper
a success fallen upon the shoulders of so few. For
assistance rendered by students who could ill spare
the time they devoted to the work, and especially
for the interest manifested by graduates like Messrs.
Marquis, Hamilton, Peacock and Hutcheon, we
are indeed thankful, and we can assure them that
their articles were not only acceptable to the staff,
as lightening our burdens, but have received many
words of warm praise from students and others. To
our successor we bequeath a clean sanctum (thanks
to the Queen's Fair), a treasury that has a "lean
and hungry look," a number of unpaid subscriptions,
and a bottle of dried muckilage, from which some
absent-minded friend has abstracted the brush. We
take with us loads of experience, an extended voca-

bulary of cuss words, (for which the men who failed
us in our time of need cannot wholly shirk responsi-
bility) and, let us hope, the good will of the consti-
tuency of readers whom we have tried to serve.

In retiring from office we introduce to you our
successors and ask for them a more cordial and
generous support than it has been our lot to receive.
The following gentlemen have been taken by the
Alma Mater Society and set apart for the work (not
by the laying on of hands, the critics will do that):
Editor-in-chief, R. Herbison, M.A.; Managing Editor,
J. A. McCallum, '99; Business Manager, W. R.
Tandy, '99; Assistant Business Manager, W. H. Gould;
editors for the various faculties, etc., Levana, Miss
McKay; Divinity, J. S. Shortt, M.A.; Medicine, C.
P. Johns, B.A.; Arts, Thurlow Fraser.

* * *

When the Chief Justice of South Australia was
selected by the Senate three years ago out of all
Australians as worthy to receive the degree of LL.D.
an inquisitive student wished to know the reason
why. Her Majesty's Government, it is now an-
nounced, have chosen him as the one Australian
judge to be placed on the Judicial Committee of the
Privy Council, and probably for the same mysterious
reason that actuated the Senate. We heartily con-
gratulate our distinguished alumnus in Adelaide on
his new honour.

By the appointment to the greatest Court of Ap-
peal in the world of Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice
of Canada, John Henry de Viliers, Chief Justice of
Cape Colony, and Chief Justice S. G. Way, of Aus-
tralia, the Judicial Committee has been made more
representative. It already includes at least one
member of the Bench of India. Not only has the
British Empire been always federated in the depart-
ment of justice, an appeal running without restraint
from its remotest bounds to that ultimate court
which holds its sittings in a stuffy room at West-
minster, but the union is now based on the repre-
sentative as well as on the imperial principle. We
owe this step to an Act passed by Lord Rosebery's
Government.

We have in these appointments an illustration of
how the British constitution, like the Empire, grows.

It was not created, or struck off at a heat, by one man or one generation. Like the House of Commons, which has gradually swallowed up all the other rods of empire, like the Cabinet, which though not named in terms of any statute, is yet the real author of almost all statutes, so the constitution expands automatically to meet new necessities and so to reflect the many facets of the great Imperial diamond. The next step may be that suggested by O. A. Howland in his "New Empire," viz., the Supreme Tribunal, holding sessions not only at Westminster, but on solemn occasions in Canada, South Africa, Australia and India.

* * *

Looking back over the events of Convocation week, a variety of thoughts flitted across the brain of a weary editor. Some of them made deeper impressions than others, at which times he thought aloud and his scribe recorded the words. "That Arts man who made the farewell speech must have forgotten the Scriptural injunction, 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone.' But must not grievances be aired? Not too soon. Better first seek to right them privately. A conference with the Senate, based on a petition from the gentlemen of the gallery, would probably do more to prevent the ladies from losing their piano, than ten public airings of a grievance which is as yet future. And what about moderns? Fie! Fie! You naughty boy! How dare you talk as you did? Dame Rumour says it was all true, but is it always well to tell all the truth? An appeal to Cæsar might be more effectual. But perhaps not. Difficult problem this."

Just then a change came over the moody editor and he began to talk about "results." "Poor fellow! It is not quite fair that he should be pilloried in that fashion. Yesterday his name was in the list of graduates; to-day it is still there, but a cruel pen has been drawn across it. Then, why all this uncertainty about the final list of graduates? Nobody seems to know who is through and who is not. The professors must be excited. No wonder; trying to do a week's work in a day. A change must be made. Exams. must come a week earlier, or Convocation a week later. Some students find it hard to wait one day for results. It might be easier to wait seven. Harder or easier, earlier or later, let the list of graduates when it does appear be the whole and the final list, and let all the other results be posted together."

The editor was getting excited, and, with teeth set and fists clenched, began tramping about the sanctum in such a threatening attitude that the scribe thought best to withdraw. Some thoughts are better not recorded.

CONVOCATION.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin, of the Diocese of Huron, had been expected to deliver the baccalaureate sermon this year, but found himself unable to come. This function, therefore, devolved upon Principal Grant himself, and those who attended the service will not soon forget the earnest words he spoke. As the occasion was also that of the annual address to the Missionary Society, the first part of the Principal's remarks was upon the subject of missions, but his use of the term missionary was so comprehensive that he could scarcely have chosen a more appropriate theme for the baccalaureate sermon. The substance of the Principal's address was as follows:

"When Commodore Perry, who first induced Japan to open its doors to the rest of the world, was introduced to a foreign missionary, he said to him, 'I, too, am a missionary.' Perry had been sent by his country on a mission, and he had accomplished it, with results that all the world can now see; forty millions of Japanese swayed by the rushing tides and the thousand impalpable influences of Christian civilization, and Japan itself made into a polished shaft, to force into new life the inert mass of China.

"Visiting Canton some years ago, I took with me a letter from a great commercial house in London to one of its agents. He was very kind, sharing with me his quarters, taking me all over and around the city, and introducing me to the representatives of half-a-dozen different missionary societies. When I spoke to him of his interest in the hospitals, schools, and native churches, he said, 'I feel that I, in my own way, am a missionary.' He had been sent out to buy and to sell; and in that so-called secular business he had lived the Christian life. His fidelity, industry, economy and truthfulness had convinced many a Chinaman that there was a spirit in him of which they knew nothing. To them he had been the best possible missionary of the Unseen and Eternal.

"It does not follow that every missionary succeeds. But failure in the right may be grander than victory. It leads finally to a success that is worth all the anguish of repeated defeats. Our bodies may be needed to fill the ditch or to be stepping-stones on which our comrades may mount to the rugged breach. Better that, surely, for a man, a thousand times over, than that he should lie in a dishonoured grave, 'A handful of dust in a shroud of shame.'

"We are the onlookers to-day at a great missionary movement in the old lands where long ago

Greece resisted the hordes of Asia in such fashion that every civilized man still bows in reverence as he hears the name of Miltiades, of Leonidas and his 300, or of the sea-fight of Salamis. A nation of about the population of Ontario is being sent to its frontiers to fight the Great Assassin, and they go with gladness on their mission, well knowing that the odds against them are overwhelming. At any rate, they can die, and their deaths may be required as the price of freedom for Crete, for Epirus, for Macedonia; and if, in His mysterious providence, God so requires it, these untrained, half-armed youths and old men are ready to pay the price. From Cyprus and Asia Minor, from France, Italy and Britain, from cities of the United States and Canada, men of the Greek race, and other heroes too, arise to offer themselves for the sacred cause. The cry, 'Here am I, send me; and if you do not send, I will go,' is heard all round the world. Yet men say that the age of chivalry is gone! Why should it be easier to recognize the missionaries of 2,000 years ago than the heroes of to-day? Why? Because 'the hero is seldom a hero to his valet!'

"If a nation had a mission, how much more a church! Dared any church abandon the high ideal set before it by its Divine Head? Dared any Christian community—such as a body of students—or any Christian man?"

To those who were being graduated he said: "Gentlemen, in going forth, crowned with the recognition of the University, remember that the best way in which to show your sense of what your Alma Mater has done for you, is never to forget that you have a high mission to fulfil. Keep before you steadily the highest ideal of which you have had glimpses in your best moments. You are called to various fields of work. Some intend to be medical men in different Provinces of Canada, in the United States, or the West Indies, or to go to Great Britain to walk the floors of the hospitals there. Others of you return to continue your studies here. Many will be appointed to the work of the ministry, or to preparatory duties in connection with that highest of all callings. Others go to be public, private, and high school teachers, or to get preliminary professional training in the School of Pedagogy. Every one who has completed his course in the Faculty of Practical Science, as well as a few who are only beginners, have already found situations in connection with that large task of mining development upon which Canada is entering, and for the successful prosecution of which scientific knowledge is even more needed than capital. Some of you intend to return to the home, to work on the farm, or in whatsoever business your parents are engaged. I am glad of this, for education is not a preserve for the

few. It is for man as man, and therefore it is that the word which I would like best to say to each of you is the best word for all. No matter what your occupation is, your influence in the world will be determined not by what you are professionally, but what you are as a man. Be true to yourself and to your place in the universe. 'Nature,' said Bacon, 'can only be controlled by being obeyed.' You must practise this duty of reverent and proud obedience. This law extends over the seen and unseen universe. I do not like the phrase of which so much has been made in our day—'natural law in the spiritual world'; it suggests what is not true. The laws of the spirit far transcend all natural laws. But certainly law does hold in the spiritual as truly as in the physical world, and a fundamental law is, that he who will not, at last cannot. This law is the awful Nemesis that dogs unfaithfulness. Be true, then, to yourselves, to your mission, and to your country."

TUESDAY.

The proceedings on Tuesday afternoon consisted of the usual valedictory addresses, the unveiling of Dr. Bell's portrait and the presentation to him of an address by the students.

With the gallery's permission D. L. Gordon presented the last will and testament of '97 Arts. Space will not permit a reproduction of the many good things the address contained, but Dave played his game with his usual steadiness and scored more than one touch-down.

Rev. S. H. Gould, B.A., presided over the obsequies of the (corporately) defunct medical class, and pronounced a eulogy which has seldom, if ever, been equalled on any similar occasion at Queen's. Mr. Gould is a finished orator and it is to be regretted that his voice has not been raised oftener in the counsels of the students in the Alma Mater Society. He spoke without manuscript, an innovation which is heartily commended to succeeding valedictorians.

T. S. Scott represented and comprehended the graduating class in the baby faculty of the University, Applied Science. Recent events in Tom's career made him a fair mark for the good-natured raillery of the "gods," but he stood fire very well and made a neat speech.

A. D. McKinnon, B.A., endeavored as gently as possible to comfort the ladies in their sorrow at the departure of so many divinity students from the city. Incidentally he wandered over the universe and delved into the deep things of the realm of learning, bringing forth things new and old. A. D. has a fine presence and a good voice, but he should not dispense the concentrated extract of seven years of academic study to the weary, surfeited occupants of the gallery, in one dose.

The other feature of the afternoon's proceedings was one of the most worthy in which Senate and students could engage. The University has never had a more loyal nor a more devoted and faithful servant than the retiring Registrar, Dr. Bell, and hundreds of alumni all over the world will rejoice to know that his worth has been recognized in this fitting manner, while they regret that it has been necessary for him to give up his active connection with the University. The unveiling was performed by Prof. Marshall, to whose energy is due in large measure the success of the movement begun in the early part of the session. Prof. Marshall spoke briefly and then gave place to Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, a fellow student with Dr. Bell away back in the forties. The presence of Dr. Bell's old college companion was a very pleasing incident in the ceremony, and the aged doctor from the Royal City was listened to with rapt attention while for a short time he carried us back to those pioneer days of university life in Canada.

R. Burton then read the address presented to Dr. Bell by the students, expressive of their affection for him and their regret at the necessity for his retirement. A storm of applause greeted Dr. Bell when he rose to reply, and indeed the attitude of the students throughout indicated how strongly his character and personality had attached them to him. Dr. Bell's reply was characteristic of the man, sincere, kindly, self-deprecatory, and any stranger who listened to him would have no difficulty in accounting for the esteem in which he is held by those who know him best.

The Convocation proceedings were followed immediately by a public meeting, at which the Mayor presided, and at which the Countess of Aberdeen laid before the people the details of the Diamond Jubilee scheme for the inauguration of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

WEDNESDAY.

The second day of Convocation was an ideal summer day; Queen's weather, indeed, quite in harmony with the notable character of the occasion. By the time the Chancellor appeared on the platform in company with the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, and staff, and followed by Principal Grant, members of the Faculty and guests, Prof. Marshall and his corps had utilized every square inch of space in the body of the hall in stowing those admitted by ticket and those who swarmed in the moment the main door was opened. The gallery was there, except "Tuddy," who had to wear a gown and a smile, and later a hood, while the boys paid off old scores which have been accumulating for some years.

The daily press has given very full reports of the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on Lady Aberdeen, but because of the high merit of the speeches, and for the sake of those who wish to preserve this Convocation number as a memento of that gala day, it has been decided to insert a full report of the proceedings, with due acknowledgement to Brer Hamilton of the *Globe*, who is one of ourselves, and of whose excellent report free use has been made.

After the distribution of medals and prizes, and the laureating of M.Ds., M.As., B.As., and B.Ds., Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, of India, and Rev. Robert Chambers, B.A., of Asia Minor, received the honorary degree of D.D., being proposed by Professors Mowat and Ross respectively.

Dr. Barclay's Address.

Then Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, presented the name of Lady Aberdeen for the degree of LL.D. In doing so he delivered an address which won the approval of the audience and of the critics in the gallery. After remarking on the interesting and novel privilege which had been conferred upon him, he stated that in the conferring of honorary degrees it was necessary to do justice alike to the university conferring the degree and to the graduate receiving it. He had been somewhat anticipated in his task, Dr. Barclay observed, for the gallery had already elected Her Excellency "a fellow" of the University. This in allusion to the song in which Lady Aberdeen had been described as "a jolly good fellow." The University was taking a new step, he went on, a step in the right direction, which was a wise step, a step which met with the approval of many, doubtless with the criticism of a few, but certainly with comment on the part of all. It was a step, too, which could meet all criticism. Queen's University would never have occasion to regret that it had added the honored name of Lady Aberdeen to its list of graduates. (Loud applause.) A university's honorary degrees should be highly prized and guardedly distributed. Each additional graduate carried on the rolls should bring honor to his new *Alma Mater* as well as having honor conferred upon him. There had been universities, Dr. Barclay observed, which gave these valued degrees from unworthy motives. Canadian universities, so far as he knew, had never stooped to such courses, though it had not been superfluity of endowment which had prevented Queen's from yielding to the temptation. Dr. Barclay then went on to speak of the distinction and achievements which should qualify for these honorary degrees.

CLAIMS FOR HONOR.

Personal worth, public service, contribution to intellectual power and culture and to morality were the grounds upon which such degrees should be be-

stowed. He knew of no one in Canada who stood higher in these respects than Lady Aberdeen. They knew her personal worth, her personal influence for good. Wherever she had gone her manifold and untiring services were contributions to the highest life of the Dominion. No movement had been advocated for the good of Canada which had lacked her support. Whatever good was to be done her voice was heard and her active support was given, and he knew her work and worth would remain as a pleasing inheritance after her connection with the country had closed. (Applause.) They owed to her, and through her work in the National Council of Women, many suggestions and praiseworthy efforts to remove wrong, to ameliorate the circumstances of the industrial life of Canada. He believed that Lady Aberdeen had been the means of awakening women in the Dominion to the various channels of helpfulness that could not but prove a blessing and boon to their land. It was not only in works of philanthropy that they had learned to admire Lady Aberdeen. Again and again she had manifested her clear understanding of academic needs. Those who had heard it would not forget the address delivered there a year or two before. They had admired the academic grasp she had exhibited as well as the grace of construction. Dr. Barclay then referred to the address Lady Aberdeen lately delivered at Chicago University, speaking in high terms of the masterly statement which she had delivered there of the claims and position of women in modern life. He then referred to the good work effected by the Aberdeen Association in supplying good literature for persons who would not otherwise get it. He proceeded to allude to Her Ladyship's beautiful private life as wife and mother, and amid loud applause concluded by saying that he could adduce other reasons, but that he thought he had made out his case already.

Her Excellency's Reply.

Loud and long-continued applause greeted Her Excellency when she stood up. The Chancellor formally admitted her into the privileges of the degree, the venerable Dr. Bell placing the hood upon her shoulders. All the audience rose, and the air of the National Anthem was sung to words applying to their Excellencies. Further cheers greeted Lady Aberdeen as she came to the front to speak, and little Madge Taylor, daughter of Mr. Charles Taylor, presented Her Excellency with a charming bouquet. Perfect silence reigned as she spoke. After a few opening remarks she said:—It would be a fruitless task to endeavor to disguise the feelings of gratification with which I have received the honor conferred upon me to-day by your University. And if anything could enhance

that honor it lies in the fact that I have received it at the hands of one whom we can count amongst the very earliest and most valued of our Canadian friends—(applause)—that Principal Grant and no other principal is now my principal, and that a true and trusty friend of both Scottish and Canadian days has been willing to act as my sponsor. (Loud applause.) But, sir, the main cause for my gratification in receiving this mark of confidence is because I feel that I may stand here as representing the women of Canada to-day, and that in extending the hand of fellowship to me you are signifying to the women of this country your hearty welcome of them as fellow-workers side by side with yourselves in the service of God and humanity. (Loud applause.)

I am not speaking the language of false modesty when I say that I know but too well my own unworthiness to fill the place assigned to me to-day. I thank our friend Dr. Barclay for his words, and I know that His Excellency and I will never forget them. Dr. Barclay does indeed know the aims which we have earnestly desired to put before us during the few years which are given to us to make our home among you. I hope he knows, too, the help and inspiration which he has ever been to us since we arrived here—(applause)—but what he has said on this occasion can only fill me with the sense of deep humility at the thought of how generously any efforts on my part to be of use to Canadian women have been responded to. As far as the special movement amongst women in Canada with which my name has been connected is concerned, I should like to take this opportunity of recording how easy the way was made for me to have the privilege of coming into close contact with the women workers of the Dominion from one ocean to the other.

I freely confess that I came to Canada with the resolution to connect myself with no organization of women for a time, but to watch and learn, but within a month of our arrival a meeting had been convened at Toronto to form a National Council of Women of Canada, to represent and bind together in bonds of mutual sympathy and service workers of every church, society, political party and class throughout the country. I had then to decide whether to endeavor to use the exceptional opportunities at my command to guide and develop this movement or to leave it alone. You know my decision, and I have no reason to regret it. (Applause.) This is not the moment for me to expand on the work, the position and the future of the National Council, but when I think of it I thank God and take courage, and from a personal point of view I can never be sufficiently grateful for the intercourse which it has given me with noble women of every class and creed in every part of the land who are laboring each according to

her own light for the common weal. Often my friends in the local councils say to me, "Well, if the council has done nothing else, it has taught me to know so and so, and so and so, and I had lived for years in this place without knowing there were such grand women among us, for they were not in our society and did not belong to our church and so we knew nothing of them."

THE VICTORIAN NURSES.

And this experience has come to me in a larger way. I shall go home to Scotland having the privilege of friendship and comradeship in common work with women of the most varying views and of all stations in life whom, but for this council, I might never have known. And it has been proved now that if the value or the need for any movement requires to be tested, such as, for instance, this Victorian Order of Nurses, we have but to communicate with our various local councils and federated societies to obtain a very fair idea of the feeling of the workers in the country on whom, after all, the success of any movement must depend. And it is because of the reality and representative character of this council as well as because I am the wife of the Governor-General that I claim the honor of accepting this degree in the name of the women of Canada. (Applause.)

Your University was the first to open its doors to women in Canada, and it is therefore but natural that you should be the first also to admit a woman to the ranks of your honorary graduates. You have had no reason I know to regret the step you took years ago, and you can point with pride to the women graduates of Queen's occupying honorable positions in many walks of life, and not the least honourable being those of cultured wives and mothers who are using their education to build up homes whence will come citizens for whose broad training from their infancy Canada will some day have reason to be thankful. (Applause.)

Often we find that writers on the higher education of women seem to look upon it as a matter of course that the education is wasted or not needed for those women whose destiny it is to marry. We are coming to see that perhaps it is those very women who can best repay the training they have received in the influence that they must necessarily bring to bear on the education of their children and on home and social life generally. And I think I may speak for the thoughtful women of the country generally when I say that there is a keen desire on their part to have the opportunity of obtaining this discipline of mind and training of thought which will fit them not only for the many new openings for professional work which are presenting themselves, but for the opportunities for public usefulness which appear to us to possess the claim of duty.

THE WORK OF WOMEN.

Canadian women are essentially first and foremost home women—(loud applause)—and are fulfilling heroically, often under great difficulties, their part in building up a great country by means of its homes—(hear, hear)—but they also find that by far the greater part of the philanthropic, charitable and church work is left perforce in their hands. If it is to be done they have to do it, and in these days of social problem they find themselves more and more strongly confronted with the need of that culture and that training which you were the first to offer them. It will be a great encouragement to all such women to-day to find you not only willing to admit the young students who can fit themselves for future work under your care, but that you also are generously ready to recognize the desire to serve on the part of older women, whose want of academical training might well have been held to be a bar to any such honor as that which you have conferred on me to-day. On their behalf I very specially thank you. I am proud to be thus allowed to identify myself with the mothers of Canada, who are alive to their needs, who, scattered up and down the country, are doing so much to elevate and purify and sweeten the whole social and public life of the country.

I feel that I may now go and tell these, my fellow-workers, that the University authorities at Queen's, by taking us by the hand and making one of our number one of themselves, wish to show their belief in the power of life and work and experience to educate as well as books and a college curriculum. (Applause.) And if your newly-fledged doctor may offer a word of advice to the students of both sexes who are doubtless bent on bringing fresh lustre to the name of Queen's, may I urge you ever to remember that of which I am sure you are not unmindful, that culture only is true culture which affects the whole life and being and character. You may come here and go through your college course and win distinction and yet go to your homes and your future careers unmediated in the truest sense of the word—(hear, hear)—and I would beseech you never to forget how much we all expect from you. Do not fail us. The only true test of any movement or of any institution is the effect it has on the character of those connected with it. We know that we shall obtain from our universities men and women of learning and scholastic attainment, but let us do more than that. Let us obtain an influence which will leaven with a high transforming power the life of the whole country. For myself, sir, I can but promise that your youngest doctor will do her utmost not to disgrace the name of the University to which she is so proud to belong. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers marked the conclusion of the address, after which Chancellor Fleming addressed the new doctor, expressing pleasure at welcoming her into the University, and saying that he was about to impose a high duty upon her, that of taking to Her Majesty the Queen the address of loyalty to the Queen from the University of which she was now a member. Chancellor Fleming then read the handsomely engrossed address, all standing as he did so and applauding at the conclusion.

Lord Aberdeen Speaks.

At the request of the Chancellor, Lord Aberdeen addressed the assemblage, commanding perfect attention and speaking with force and clearness. He spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chancellor, Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—For a reason which need not be specified, I do not feel that the present moment is favorable for a speech from me or for indulgent attention from you. However, we are in academical circumstances, and one foremost feature of the academical system is, as I have no doubt my friends in the gallery will testify, the maintenance of discipline. (Applause and laughter.) Discipline must be preserved, and therefore without demur I respond to the summons of the Chancellor to say a few words. My allusion to academical surroundings suggests that the atmosphere thereof should not merely hover about the actual university, but be wafted like a healthy fragrance on a breeze far and wide, and among the influences thus diffused we may surely expect those which may cause our University to be regarded as temples of peace, but peace with honor—(applause)—that leads you at once to patriotism, but patriotism with breadth, with magnanimity, with humanity—(hear, hear)—that excludes jingoism; we need not stop to define jingoism.

The name like the thing itself is not elegant. It came about by accident during an epidemic of the disease, and it came to stay. May we then look to our Universities to foster, ay, to propagate, the principles of peace and friendliness? We may. We do. I refer not only to our own land. What about the Universities of our big neighbor? Not long ago somebody sent me—for my own good, of course—an American magazine which I had not previously seen. I am not going to give it a free advertisement by mentioning the title, but it attracted my attention because it implied that the magazine was, or rather claimed to be, an academical organ. But when I find leisure—which to most of us seems to mean never—I shall inform the sender of this publication that so far as concerns the particular article to which attention was directed it is sailing under false colors. I will explain. Its purpose was to deal with an article in *The Spectator*, full of re-

spectful good-will towards the United States, mingled with expressions of regret at the tokens of an opposite disposition towards England, and suggesting at the same time as an explanation of that phenomenon that it might be due to the ideas that are instilled into the minds of American boys and girls by the method in which the history text-books depict the events which led to the formation of the United States—the separation from the parent country. Well, the reply to this courteous utterance of *The Spectator* was a vehement and rather splenetic rejection of advances, with a scornful inquiry as to whether *The Spectator* would propose that the American schools should adopt the pages of Blackwood and certain other British publications as their text-books. And then followed various quotations from Blackwood and nine other periodicals, quotations of a character which would undoubtedly give offence in the United States, especially in the northern States. But when did these utterances appear? All, or almost all, thirty years ago. That is to say, the writer had to go back thirty years ago to the period of excitement caused by the civil war, when inevitably some papers supported one side and some the other, in order to obtain material for the attack.

And this is the point on which I wish to lay stress, that for many a year the British press has uniformly adopted a tone of good-will towards the United States. Is it not true that we should allow by-gones to be by-gones? It is said that on one occasion an American citizen who had just paid a visit to Rome was asked by a friend what he thought of it. "Fine city," he said, "fine buildings, fine post office." "Oh, yes," said the other, "but about the antiquities?" "Oh, well," said the traveller, "as to that I always think we should let by-gones be by-gones." (Applause and laughter.) So far as the Presidents or Principals of the leading colleges of the Union may be regarded as the spokesmen for the institutions over which they preside, I venture to declare that having the pleasure and advantage of some acquaintance with the Presidents of the Universities of Harvard, of Chicago, of Yale, of Princeton, I do not believe that any of those notable men would endorse or approve of utterances of unfriendliness or suspicion towards Britain, and I, of course, use the word in its proper and comprehensive sense. But their attitude is not merely passive. I refer to these matters, Mr. Chancellor, because I think it is well that we should keep in view what may counterbalance or form an antidote to the impressions created by indications of an opposite sort. We should do our part in promoting the only rational, the only tolerable condition of things between the different branches of the English-speak-

ing race. (Applause.) After all, we come to the true and the safe method on principle, to carry religion into our public as well as our private life, to believe in the fatherhood of the Almighty, to be disciples of the Prince of Peace. I desire to express my appreciation, said His Excellency, in conclusion, of being once more at Queen's and to find that the loyalty displayed to the representatives of Her Majesty is certainly undiminished—if anything intensified—(applause)—and I trust you will go on promoting the great principles of loyalty and patriotism. (Loud cheering.)

Dr. Ross to Queen's.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross was then called upon by the Chancellor. He spoke in acknowledgment of the attention paid to him and of the embarrassment in facing unprepared so critical an audience, and he went on to express his pleasure at being present on so interesting an occasion as the enrolment of Lady Aberdeen on the list of graduates of a Canadian University. He endorsed Dr. Barclay's words of praise of Lady Aberdeen fully and without reservation. He thought that the degree had been conferred upon high grounds, and he spoke in strong terms of the scholarship, womanliness and generosity which Lady Aberdeen had exhibited in such high degree as fully to qualify her for the degree. He envied Queen's the honor, the Minister of Education said, amid loud applause, and he rejoiced that it had been done. He came to express for the Ontario Government, Mr. Ross continued, its appreciation of the splendid work which Queen's had done for half a century for higher ideals. Though Queen's had certain religious and denominational affiliations, for fifty years her doors had been open to all, irrespective of creed, class or color. She was willing to receive in her halls all who were ready to improve the talents God had given them. For fifty years this work had been carried on, amid difficulties and under stress of circumstances, with a loyalty which did her credit. Early in her history her career, as that of every other Canadian University, had been surrounded by great difficulties, and her resources had been limited, but she had always maintained her high standard of excellence. No attempt had been made, no matter how strong the temptation, to lower that standard. For this as well as for other reasons she had prospered and developed, and her influence and power had been established in the hearts of the people of Ontario. Universities set the pace in education, Mr. Ross observed; the High Schools, and to some extent the Public Schools, depend on them for their teachers, and there is scarcely a Public School teacher in the Province who had not received more or less of his or her education from a University graduate. The

University of Queen's had set an example of devotion to literary and scientific excellence which could not but be felt all over the school system of the Province. Then, the Universities set a higher standard of citizenship and public duty. The spirit of culture, of refinement, of true patriotism, of progress which permeated all Universities was spreading through the people of the land, and the spirit of the country was rising in that particular.

Mr. Ross then closed by speaking to the new made graduates, impressing on them most effectively the duty of loyalty to their alma mater, urging them to consider always what return they could make to her for the benefits they had received at her hands. It was such a spirit which would make Canada the right arm of the British Empire, which would bind them in loyalty to the throne which had protected them and under whose aegis they had prospered. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then adjourned to the grounds in front of the building, where exactly opposite the main door Lady Aberdeen planted the "Queen's elm." Her Excellency herself shovelled in some of the earth, and then Lord Aberdeen relieved her, throwing in the earth with a will. Lady Aberdeen then formally declared the tree planted in the name and in honor of the Queen, the guard of cadets, under Captain Lesslie, presented arms, and then fired a *feu-de-joie*, and the ceremonies were complete.

SKETCH OF DR. BELL'S CAREER.

(Kingston Daily News, April 26th, 1907.)

It is with much regret that we chronicle the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Bell from his official position in Queen's University, and his departure, in consequence, from this city, to Toronto, to be near his son, who is a lawyer there. It would have been pleasing and fitting if the connection of a man so long and intimate with Queen's had been, like that of the Reverend Dr. Williamson, till "the silver cord was loosed." He has, however, tendered his resignation as Registrar, and in a few days will have gone from our midst. Dr. Bell's connection with Queen's dates from its birth. Before University buildings were visible, or torch-light processions of students traversed the streets, or "Old Ontario Strand" burst from the throats of academic gatherings, Dr. Bell, now in his seventy-eighth year, sat, a young man of twenty-three, the first student and for some time the only student in his class, at the feet of Principal Liddle, and Professor Campbell, afterwards Principal of Aberdeen University, both but lately arrived from Scotland, and located in a small frame house. This was in the year 1842; and when he registered his name as a student of Queen's on the seventh of March of that year, he was not only

the first registered student of Queen's, but the first registered University student of Ontario. His education, however, having been so far advanced before he entered the University, he was licensed to preach the Gospel in the following year, Sept. 13th, 1843, and on May 30th. 1844, he was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and was inducted into the charge of Cumberland, where he laboured with faithfulness and much success for four years. In November, 1848, he removed to Simcoe, where for nine years he showed himself a model pastor. In February, 1857, he was called to Clifton, Niagara Falls, where for sixteen years he ministered to St. Andrew's Church, appreciated for his ability and beloved for his own beautiful character. There, where his memory is still fragrant, he might still have been a "Father in God," honoured by all, had he not been obliged by ill-health to resign in July, 1873. Recovering, however, more rapidly than had been anticipated, he was induced to take charge of the church at Walkerton, into which he was inducted in February, 1874, and where for seven years he approved himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. Feeble health, however, compelled him to resign this charge also, in November, 1881. Such was Dr. Bell's career as a minister in charge, but his services to the Church were not confined to the pastorate; his ability as an ecclesiastic was recognized very soon after his entrance on the ministry, and for many years he acted as Convener of Committee on Church Polity, before and after the Union, until 1879. Nor was his usefulness given wholly to the Church; his country used him to her advantage, for thirty-one years in the administration of the Public School laws.

But, amid the manifold and arduous duties of church and civil life, he never allowed himself to forget his Alma Mater; her interests were ever his; and by himself, his wife and influential family connections, he helped on the growth of Queen's in ways that cannot be tabulated, and to an extent that cannot be measured. The beginning of this, the University recognized, when in 1862 he was elected a trustee, an appointment of which he was proud and the duties of which he discharged with a warm heart and a clear mind for nineteen years, being rarely absent from a meeting during that long period. In the session of 1873-1874 he was appointed to deliver a course of lectures on "Science and Revelation," and so highly were they valued by those who heard them that it has been a constant cause of regret that they have not by this time had a larger audience. Dr. Bell, in his retirement, may perhaps remove this regret, and give these lectures to the public. In 1877 he was appointed an extra

lecturer in Divinity Hall, and reappointed to the same responsible office in 1878. Before this, however, his University had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in recognition of his useful life in the services of the Church, the College and the country. Ten years after this honor had been conferred on him, and as he was recovering from the illness which had necessitated his resignation of the pastorate at Walkerton, he was in September, 1882, appointed Registrar of the University in succession to Dr. Mowat, who had discharged the duties along with his own as Professor of Hebrew; and at the same time he was made Librarian in room of Prof. Fowler, who up to that time had full charge of the library in addition to his duties as Lecturer on Botany and Natural History. These two offices combined Dr. Bell filled till quite recently with admirable exactness and unwearied patience. The duties, however, of such a position grew with the rapid growth of the University, so as to be at last enormous and beyond the power of one man to discharge. It became necessary, therefore, to separate the offices, so Prof. Shortt had the duties of Librarian tacked on to the chair of Political Economy, and Dr. Bell became Registrar only, yet still remaining Secretary of the Senatus, which he had been from 1882. The duties of the office have been continually increasing, with the increasing number of students, and when about five years ago the Royal Medical College became the University Medical Faculty the Registrar's duties became so multiplied that without incessant toil, not simply during the session, but throughout almost the whole year, they could not be overtaken. Yet Dr. Bell laboured on, giving his life ungrudgingly, though of course feeling the weight of such accumulating work. He now goes from it, and Queen's loses what is not always easy to replace, a man of gentlemanly instincts, amiable, peaceable disposition; genial, gentle bearing; a faithful, painstaking, accurate toiler, and a scholar. No portion of the University will regret the retirement of Dr. Bell more than the students who were brought into constant contact with him, and to whom he was ever patience and kindness combined. One student, now a professor in a foreign university, may be regarded as speaking for all when he says: "I shall always remember the noble example of patient endurance, kindness and love that you have given to me. I am thankful for the intercourse that we have had the past three years, and am sure it has had its effect on my character."

The JOURNAL extends its heartiest congratulations to Mr. T. S. Scott, B.A., C.E., who was married last week to Miss Carrie Bentley, one of Queen's most accomplished and charming daughters.

LITERATURE.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO CANADA.

"Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada," Edited by Professor G. M. Wrong. Toronto: William Briggs.

PROFESSOR WRONG deserves credit for the conception of this publication and for the labour he has bestowed in gathering materials for it from all parts of Canada. The historical literature relating to Canada is growing at a rate that warrants the annual appearance of such a review, and I trust that he may receive sufficient encouragement to warrant its continuance. I write this brief notice to call the attention of our students of history to it, and to point out one or two little defects, arising probably from that air of editorial infallibility and omniscience which in a former age was assumed as a matter of course. Most of the signed articles are valuable, either as criticisms or genuine contributions to history; notably those by the Hon. David Mills, Professor Shortt, the Abbe Casgrain, Professor Clark, and George Stewart. The unsigned articles, for which the editor must be held responsible, are sometimes of less merit. For instance, the review of the eighth volume of Dr. Kingsford's History of Canada seems to be unfair, not only in at least one or two of its criticisms and in its parade of errors in names and dates, which are in many cases due to the proof-reader, but the cause assigned for the inaccuracies. "Unfortunately," says the reviewer, "hasty work almost inevitably results in faulty workmanship." It is impossible to accuse Dr. Kingsford justly of undue speed of production. He may be said to have given his whole life to his great work; and for the last ten years he has toiled, from 5 a.m. every day, at it and at nothing else. Writers of books are not immortal like Tithorus, nor even possessed of the longevity of Methuselah. As they cannot encroach on eternity, they must have some regard to time. The reviewer, basing his judgment on American authorities, has formed a higher opinion of Prevost and of Procter as generals than has Dr. Kingsford. Naturally, people are prone to exalt those they have beaten, for they thus exalt themselves; but it will take more evidence than has been submitted yet to make Canadians willing to change their estimate of either General. But, as Dr. Kingsford must feel constrained to defend himself, I shall not discuss this or the other questions referred to in the review.

Again, in the notice of the beautiful Cabot Calendar, for which we owe most hearty thanks to Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon and Miss Sara Mickle, it is said that events are mentioned "only remotely connected with this country," and the one proof given is:

"May 23rd, Romanes died . . . the sole connection of Romanes with Canada being the accident that he was born there." It is somewhat comical to describe even the place of anyone's birth as an "accident." It is generally considered an important event. But the reviewer is surely ignorant of the facts of the case. Romanes' father was a Canadian clergyman, and afterwards a Professor in Queen's. His distinguished son was not only born in Canada but lived here, until his father's heirship to an inheritance in Britain caused the family to remove there; and he and his always spoke and felt concerning Canada as their old home. The same critic goes on to say, "Sir Fenwick Williams' exploit at Kars is another event dragged into the record." Why, General Williams was not only a Canadian by birth, but a Governor of his native Province of Nova Scotia, honoured by his countrymen for his distinguished services, and especially for the heroic defence of Kars against overwhelming odds, which attracted the attention of all Europe at the time. I shall never forget the intense interest felt in Halifax as the news came of sorties made or attacks repulsed. To have omitted all reference to such an "event" would have been unpardonable in the compilers of the Cabot Calendar.

I may give another instance of needless display of editorial omniscience from the notice entitled "Mr. Goldwin Smith and Principal Grant." The writer quotes from an article of mine in the *National Review* the following concerning the rebellion of 1837: "put down . . . without the aid of a single British soldier," and then adds his own comment within parenthesis, "this is of course not true of Lower Canada." It is considerate of him to warn his readers that something presumably said by me is not true; but had he quoted the two lines in my article on the subject there would have been no need of the warning. Here they are: "In 1837 sympathizers crowded across the frontiers of Upper Canada to aid rebels. We put them down without the aid of a single British soldier." The most careless reader cannot avoid seeing that I confined myself to Upper Canada and to exact truth, but that would not be the conclusion drawn by those readers of "The Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada," who had no access to the British Review in which my article appeared.

G. M. GRANT.

The portrait of Dr. Bell is an excellent likeness, and has met with praise from all who have seen it. The artist is a Torontonian.

The students' address to Dr. Bell was illuminated by Mr. W. Bruce, of Hamilton, who is unsurpassed in that kind of work.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

TO many of your readers it may seem quite unnecessary to reply to the letter of "Jus." in your last issue, but I wish to correct some false impressions which it was the tendency of his letter to make. It is surely a weak cause which can find as its only defence the abuse of anyone who criticizes it. If the letter of "Jus." is to be taken as representative of those who supported the Frontenac dance, it is such a cause. Near the close of his letter he states that all students must approve of the privilege which Student tries to maintain, but in an earlier part states that the promoters of the dance did not use the name of the University or her students, not, mark you, because that would have been a violation of this principle, but "mainly to avoid the claws of chronic upholders of true principle." This display of manly courage renders it impossible for me to apply to him the epithet with which he honours me, "pure-hearted." It would be a too flat contradiction of truth to serve even as sarcasm. With all his expressions of sympathy and desire to enlighten Student, "Jus." carefully avoids enlightening Student or any other person on the point at issue. This he does by dwelling on the form of the invitations. Of these I know nothing. My letter, as stated, was based on the report of the dance printed in JOURNAL No. 8. This report, written by a member of the committee, begins, "The students of Queen's University." What can this mean but that the dance was an undertaking representative of the whole student body of Queen's University? It can bear only one interpretation and that the one I have suggested. I will leave your readers to decide, after reading the report of the dance, whether or not the action of the promoters of the dance is analogous to that of those persons who ran the excursion. I heard one of the leading promoters of the dance say, "Student had no business criticizing our University dance." The report in the JOURNAL and such remarks as that quoted above make plain how closely "Jus." and his friends adhered to the principle of which he approves. Thanking "Jus." for his quite unnecessary sympathy, I remain, yours truly,

STUDENT.

KINGSTON, April 27th, 1897.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Chancellor requests me to convey to the members of the Alma Mater Society his hearty thanks for the excellent order maintained in the gallery during Convocation.

Yours truly, W. F. NICKLE.

ARTS COLLEGE.

OPINIONS ON THE CLASS OF '97.

BY the time these words appear in print '97 will have ceased to exist corporately, and the separated atoms of humanity which compose it will be scattered over a continent. Let us hope that each atom will shine forth with a clear and steady light, dispelling ignorance, error and vice, and lighting the way to truth and virtue. We present to them the following certificates of character in order that the dismembered fragments may see what impression was produced by '97 upon students of other years. By taking the sketches together they may be able to detect both the virtues and the failings which characterized them as a year, and we trust that each individual will seek to emulate what was good in the year as a whole, and to atone for the evil by so much more good in himself.

BY A POST-GRADUATE.

The class of '97 is now a back number. It has shuffled off the academic coil and only its *disjuncta membra* will be with us when we gather again in the fall. Taking a cursory view of its history it must be said that its record as a university class is rather disappointing. As a senior year especially it has, in the writer's opinion, come a good deal short of what was expected of it. It has been often said that the occupation of a responsible and important position brings with it a sense of responsibility even to a flippant mind. This can hardly be said to have been true in the case of '97. In its junior years that class showed good promise, but the undoubted potential energies of the class, which it was hoped would unite and solidify, have instead been dissipated and so accomplished but little. Probably the most disappointing feature of the history of the class is this, that some of the members, men who showed ability and promise, have allowed themselves to be influenced and dominated by men of poor principles and low ideals. There are in the class that goes out this spring many good individual members and we could wish that their influence had been stronger.

On the other hand what was the most characteristic good feature of the year as a whole? Undoubtedly it was their spirit of good fellowship. I think the unanimous verdict will be that they are jolly good fellows. In college life that covers a multitude of sins, though it makes but little permanent contribution to the higher life of the university.

BY A MEMBER OF '98.

Now fare ye weel, auld Ninety-Seven!
Altho' ye are nae muckle men,
Ye ablinks might—I dinna ken—
E'en yet grow wise,
And e a hand will gladly len'
To help you rise.

Another session has come and gone, and another senior year is passing into—I had almost said oblivion. And surely if any year could pass into oblivion it would be the present senior year, leaving scarcely a memento behind except its class picture, which, we suppose, will next year grace (?) the walls of the reading room. It has been an almost colorless year; what little color it had was such a dirty, commonplace drab that little notice was taken of it. Small in numbers, and not at all remarkable for ability, it has been sandwiched in between two large and aggressive years, which have nearly squeezed it out of sight.

On three occasions '97 has made bold efforts to achieve fame, but instead achieved an unenviable notoriety. In its junior year it tried to "run on" the sophomores, but was not *smart* enough, and most sincerely repented of the evil of its ways before it got out of the ensuing difficulty. In its senior year it distinguished itself by spending an unusually large amount of the Arts Society's money, in sending an unusually indifferent lot of delegates to sister institutions. At the Arts dinner it proved that those who pretend to know all about public functions very often have yet to learn the first elements of respectable behaviour.

The fundamental weakness of '97 has been a lack of year spirit and college spirit. It has some good, solid, sensible men, but they have not taken an active interest in the affairs of their class, and have left it to be managed by the feather-brains and dolts. It is to be hoped that those who follow may take warning from its failures.

But while we mark the weaknesses of our predecessors, let us give to them their due. Last session the class of '97 had a very successful "At Home" in the college building, the first, we believe, held by any one year. This session the Concurus, the majority of the principal officers of which belong to '97, was fairly conducted and incurred little censure. Of course we know that the happy condition of affairs in the court is the direct result of certain events which took place last year, rather than of any innate virtue on the part of the majority of the seniors.

And now as the curtain falls on the last scene of the little drama they have been acting on our college stage, let us wish them good luck and all success as they go out to play their parts on the larger stage of the world; and may their failures as well as their successes during their college course be a preparation for the effectual performance of their parts in the great drama of life.

AS SEEN BY '99.

The Arts class of '97, as reviewed from two rungs farther down the ladder, is a pleasant subject

enough, and yet a difficult one too. The modern photographer can fuse the varied features of a graduating class into one face of surpassing intelligence, which he calls a composite photograph. But to produce such a composite photograph with words instead of sunbeams and an ink-bottle instead of a camera is quite another matter.

And yet it would be hardly fair to let '97 go out into the cold world without letting its members know how we of '99 appreciate their virtues—for "e'en their failings lean to virtue's side."

We entered Queen's in the stormy session when '96 was at the helm, and in contrast to both seniors and sophomores of that time, the intervening junior year seemed to us a quiet one—perhaps even a little inert and lacking in spirit. "What sort of senior year will '97 make?" we would ask sometimes. And in the fulness of time we discovered that they would and did make a fairly good senior year. "Still waters run deep;" and perhaps the philosophic calm of '97 was but the quiet exterior of consciously reserved strength. True, the Concurus has not flourished as it did in days of yore. It filed one appearance to preserve its ancient traditions and then disappeared for the year. Yet who shall say that there was not behind this seeming supineness a kindly indulgence for the exuberance of the freshman—a forbearance born of a memory which, capable of going back four years, could remember that even the lordly senior was once a "jay" himself!

If the court had little more than a perfunctory existence, other college institutions were maintained in their pristine vigor and '97 is handing them on unimpaired in their usefulness. The members of the year showed a laudable willingness to immolate themselves upon the altar of duty. Yea, they were ready to go wherever their comrades sent them—even to a conversazione at Varsity or a dinner at McGill. And who can forget the grand achievement of all—our own Arts dinner, first and, we hope, not last of its kind.

And now we must part with '97—good fellows and bright maidens all. We say "Good-bye" with real regret, and cannot restrain a feeling of something like satisfaction that a considerable proportion of them will be here again next year to moderate the "dash" and "spirit" of the in-coming seniors, and, incidentally, to look for the academic honors which "missed fire" this time.

YEAR MEETINGS.

1900.

The last regular meeting of the year was held on April 1st. After the conclusion of the business an excellent programme was rendered. The musical

talent of the year shone forth as on no previous occasion. Miss Mills opened the programme with a piano solo, and was encored. Mr. Sparks followed with a vocal solo which he rendered with ease and grace. Miss Baker then gave a piano solo and kindly replied to an encore. Mr. Anglin gave a vocal solo, his fine voice delighting everyone; he also was encored and responded. The year then sang in unison "The Old Ontario Strand," and the meeting was closed with the critic's report.

DIVINITY HALL.

NOTES.

AND still another! On March 17th Rev. D. A. Hamilton, recently inducted at Havelock, was married to Miss Clark, of Orangeville. We extend congratulations and demand some cake.

Rev. Dr. Smith, general secretary of our College, gave us recently two interesting lectures on subjects connected with the active work of the pastorate.

Rev. R. Laird, of Campbellford, spent a few days here before leaving for New York, where he embarked for Germany on the 31st of March. We understand it is his intention to spend the summer in Berlin and to tour through England and Scotland on his return trip. In the meantime the spiritual interests of his flock will be well protected by J. H. Turnbull.

The recent numerous additions to the ranks of the M.M.P.A. made such a profound impression on the Bishop, as well as on His Holiness, that orders were issued to the faithful to intone every morning throughout Lent the *Beati possidentes*. Ill disguised disobedience on the part of the patriarch and many others led to the order being countermanded and the familiar *Si vis me flere* and *Festina lente* are again the orders of the day.

The report of home mission appointments for the coming summer appeared last week, and, like examination lists, brought in its wake both joy and sorrow. About one-half of those who applied for work were fortunate enough to be chosen. The allotments were as follows: Ottawa Presbytery, T. Fraser; Lanark and Renfrew, W. M. Fee; Brockville, A. D. McIntyre; Kingston, Rannie, Glover, Campbell, P. W. Currie, Young, A. M. Currie; Barrie, Burton, Lowe, McRae; Manitoba and North West, Gandier, McMillan, Geddes, Herbison, Cram; British Columbia, Gallup, Guy, Woods, Grant.

One of the neatest things in photography we have yet seen is the picture of our graduating class, which has just been completed by artist Snyder. In clearness of finish and artistic arrangement it could not easily be surpassed. The class numbers fourteen, being the second largest in the history of Queen's.

As the JOURNAL circulates for the most part only in Canada, biographical sketches of the different members would be superfluous. Every city, hamlet and district of our land have been favored at some time or other with a visit and a sermon from one or more of the fourteen, and wherever one has gone the fame of the others has been also noised abroad. The rocky glens and fastnesses of British Columbia have re-echoed the stentorian tones of A. D. McKinnon and the measured eloquence of D. W. Best; Geo. Dyde, Alex. Rannie and Jim Millar have picked prairie flowers and chased the gaudy mosquito in remote quarters of the great North West; Frank Pitts and Walter Bennett have planted civilization or built churches in Mnskoka, Nipissing and Parry Sound. The cities of Ontario have been kept in touch with the advance of thought by Gil Gandier, W. J. Herbison and W. Back, while the interests of the remaining section of the province have been carefully guarded by Matt. Wilson, J. W. McIntosh and G. W. Rose. The provinces and islands of the east have been supervised by John McKinnon, who with true missionary zeal carried the fame of his class into the territory of Uncle Sam. As a result of such widespread advertising, many calls may be expected, and these the JOURNAL will duly record. It is said the human body undergoes a complete change in the course of seven years. This may or may not be true, but we believe the last seven years have wrought a complete mental and spiritual transformation in the fourteen graduates just mentioned. Quite hopefully, therefore, we send them forth, convinced that they will reflect the true spirit of our University and become important factors in advancing the interests of the race.

PARTING WORDS.

The time of graduation is again at hand and another band of young aspirants about to be let loose upon the world. Medical and Arts men we may pass by; they will have a long enough apprenticeship still to put in to give ample opportunity for learning the ways and wiles of men. But the Divinities, since they are expected already to have attained perfection, and since no special lectures in homiletics have been given this term, will give heed no doubt to a few parting words of advice from one of the fathers in Israel. The flock, taking it altogether, is a good one; we may say indeed without hesitation that '97 Divinity class has some of the noblest and truest college men we have known. But the race is prone to error, and some have not attained this high standard, so a few kindly hints to the weaker brethren may be well-timed. If the suggestions we may offer have the flavor of Polonius, still they may be worthy of attention.

Firstly, then, don't make the mistake of thinking you have completed your education; you have only laid the foundation, and in some cases a very poor one. We know ministers who went out from these halls not ten years ago who are already fossils; they were fossils as soon as they got through college. Some men get the idea that college is a place for storing the mind with all necessary information, and that when they go to the common people all they have to do is to unload, it matters little how. Well, Queen's men shouldn't make such a mistake. They should realize that when practical life begins education is not finished but just begun; all college has done is to get a man familiar with the best principles of thought and action so that he may not be without a rudder to guide him in the actual school of life.

Again, if you go out west or to some backwoods district don't go as a martyr; it is not likely to have a good effect on the people. Besides you may possibly be a much over-estimated man, *i.e.*, by yourself. And further, you may be most unworthy of the true loyal earnest hearts you will find among the pioneers of the backwoods. Go in and work with them and for them as a sacred privilege, and it may be their homely honesty and plainness of speech will be the best antidote possible for the half-hypocritical character that is growing upon you and that you will come out as Ian MacLaren from Drumtochty.

Don't ignore the distinction between the rich and the poor. There is a difference, and if you recognize its presence you will probably be able to make others think less about it. If you go into a poor man's house remember that you do not go as a rich man, and on the other hand if you go to a rich man's house you don't go as a poor man. You are just on a level with either as regards wealth, no more, no less. You should be capable of making the poor man feel that lack of wealth does not give him any lower standing with you, and on the other hand you should have sufficient force of character to make the rich man feel you are fitted for as high if not a higher social plane than he. When you visit a poor family don't stoop to make yourself low enough to be agreeable; they are apt to notice the effort it takes, and resent the insinuation. No effort is needed: don't stoop at all. On the other hand, when you are mingling with the upper ten of society, perhaps moving in a sphere you are not much accustomed to, don't act as if it were an honor conferred upon you to which you have no right. Very likely you have no right if that is your attitude. You are quite capable, at least if college life has meant anything to you, of acting the part of a gentleman. All that sensible people ask is that

you bear yourself with courteous dignity. The fact that you may not be acquainted with the hundred and one details regarding the proper place for your feet or the way to hold your spoon will not in itself hinder you from playing your role with advantage. But if you are so stupidly self-conscious as to have your mind continually on these little details and thinking of the blunders you may possibly make, you'll be very ill at ease yourself and likely to make others so. Don't make an ass of yourself. Nothing will so lower you in the eyes of intelligent cultured men and women as to find you such a fop as to be thinking always about points of decorum.

Then again don't make the mistake of thinking the outcast poor should receive the benefit of all your care and labor. That's an old song; but in this age you'll very likely find quite as many interesting sinners among the wealthier classes. But on the contrary don't go to the extreme of belaboring the rich continually just because they are rich, as if that were a sin. And don't, on the other hand, become so fond of fine parlors and fine dinners as to be forgetful of the people on the back streets and in the tenement houses, so that they will say of you as we have heard them say of some of our most popular ministers, "We have not had even one call from Mr. C— this year."

Again when you start preaching as a man fresh from college, don't let it be universally known that you think all the old ministers old fogies. They are not. Don't thunder out new theories and ideas as if they were going to upset all that had been said for the past quarter of a century. Remember that what you are thus throwing out so boastfully is just a few scattered crumbs you have picked up from your professors. Your startling new ideas will soon run out and your sermons then will be a somewhat humiliating return to the "good old way," or else will fly off to the extreme of poor, thin, empty, sensational addresses. Go slowly, be conservative as well as reform. Seek the truth for yourself and for your people, and your fame will be far more enduring in the long run.

Again, while you keep yourself as well-informed as possible on all public questions, don't spread yourself over so many departments of study and life that you will know none well. The man who has something to say everywhere and on every subject must eventually spread himself so that his talks will be very thin indeed, so thin that people will see through them, and through him, too.

Again, don't think too much of the weak-kneed people of your congregation, the people who are willing to be led round by the nose. It is the men who are able to stand on their own feet that are worth influencing. Make the strong men of the

community, whether sinners or saints, your chief object. If you are able to lead them the rest will follow of their own accord. Once the bell-wether has jumped the fence the flock follows as a matter of course.

Further, if you are a bachelor beware of all little tea parties and such wiles by which you are drawn into the company of a select few of the gentler sex. Always keep your eye open for plots, well-intended perhaps for your benefit, but alas, not always conducing to that end. But above all in this connection beware of the young lady who is dreadfully discouraged with all her efforts to do right, who has found the world disappointing, who thinks she would like to make her life useful but has hitherto succeeded only in making failures, who unburdens her heart of all this to you with a weary sigh, and tells you how helpful your sermons have been, how much brighter they are than our former minister's, etc., etc. That's all very well, but it would be better just to tell the young lady you are not in a position to be father confessor yet, and refer her to her mother. Such an implicit confidence as she is trying to place in you will make far too heavy a drain on your sympathy. Have a care for the pious flirt, lest by practice you might become one yourself.

POETRY.

FROM HEINE.

I CALLED the devil, and he came,
And to wonder greatly I began,
He is not ugly, he is not fame,
He's a most delightful and charming man;
A man he is in the prime of life,
Polished, and of worldly experience great,
Accustomed to diplomatic strife,
And a capital speaker on Church and State.
He is somewhat pale, but that is no wonder,
Sanskrit and Hegel he labours under;
His favourite poet's La Motte Fouque,
But of late he no critical work undertakes;
All this he utterly forsakes,
And leaves to his grandmother Hecate.
He praised my attempts at the study of law,
He had tried it himself, he said, of yore,
He also said my friendship would be
Much prized by him, and he winked at me
And he asked if we had not met before
At the house of the Ambassador of Spain;
And when I gazed on his face once more
'Twas an old acquaintance I met again.

—L. S.

ALMA MATER.

(To a tune by G. M. Garrett, Mus. Doc.)

Boys of Queen's! What theme were greater
For our song than Alma Mater,
Alma Mater, loved and dear?

Nurse of manhood, faith and knowledge,
Queenly in her name, our College
Queenlier-minded, we revere.

Queen's forever!
May she never
Fail the fullest life to know!
Be her story
One long glory
By her blue Ontario!

Not a rich man's proud creation,
Queen's in every rank and station
Friends and benefactors knows;
Princely gift nor bounty royal
Helps her, but her sons are loyal,
In their love and faith she grows

Wide her outlook o'er the waters,
Alma Mater's sons and daughters,
Glory in her peerless home;
On the lake the sunbeams quiver,
Islets cluster where the river
Flows too vast for sound or foam.

Broad, free, strong as her St. Lawrence,
Age she holds in dire abhorrence,
Bonds as shackles of the soul;
Noise and rush alike disdaining,
Bids the children of her training
See life steadily and whole.

As the sunlit lake beneath her
Ripples to the sunny ether,
So she lives by sun and sky;
Trusts the future, does her duty,
Holds who cleaves to truth and beauty,
Works a work that cannot die.

PERSONAL.

W. B. Munro (M.A. '96) has spent the winter at Edinburgh University, taking a wide range of studies in history, constitutional law and political science. We see, by the *Scotsman* of March 31st, that he has distinguished himself at the examinations. In the Faculty of Law he divides the first prize with two others, and takes first place for the essay prize. In the Faculty of Arts he stands second in history, while in commercial and political economy he divides the George Watson prize and Daniel Stewart's prize with another man, and takes second place for essays. The number in this class may be judged from the fact that twenty-two in it were awarded prizes or honour certificates. He was debarred from competition in constitutional history on account of having taken the work previously. Professor Ferguson has appointed him the history fellow in Queen's for next session. Thereafter he intends to prosecute his studies in Germany, probably in Berlin.

REPORT ON MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Professor Dupuis' annual report, as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, was as follows:

Since my last report I have had a very busy year. Last spring the Board of Trustees decided to erect a building which would serve the double purpose of providing for a gymnasium and a mechanical laboratory for practical science students. This arrangement, although not in every way satisfactory, was the only one which at the time appeared feasible, and it is probably the only one that is possible, until some kind friend or friends of the University open a way for some better arrangement.

During the whole of last summer my time was completely taken up in superintending the new building, for as we resolved, in order to save money, to dispense with architects and contractors, and to do the work as far as possible by day labor, I had to act as both architect and contractor; and although we have possibly not done as well in this experience as we might upon another, yet we have a cheap building for its size and accommodation, as it is very roomy and well and strongly built.

As a result of the limited means at our disposal the building is very plain and is of wood. But it has a good stone foundation, and is arranged for being veneered with brick whenever some benefactor thinks that the building would be so improved by veneering as to justify him in expending some four or five hundred dollars upon it. In my own opinion a good wooden building, on account of its elasticity, forms the best of workshops, although, of course, its external appearance is very apt to be cheap and common. Veneering would, however, add something to the appearance without in any way interfering with the usefulness.

The building is 76 feet by 32, and is lined throughout with Rathbun terra-cotta studding blocks, and plastered in a single coat of sand finish; and to show the effectiveness of this arrangement I may state that to keep the whole building, gymnasium included, and containing about 90,000 cubic feet of air space, comfortably heated during the whole of the past winter has required only about seven tons of coal and a cord of soft wood.

The building consists of three stories. The basement is 8½ feet high, and is concreted throughout. A partition separates it into two parts, of which one has nearly double the capacity of the other. The smaller part contains the furnace and fuel room, and some mechanical arrangements, and it belongs solely to the mechanical laboratories. The larger part is in connection with the gymnasium, and contains students' lockers, 50 in number, a water heater, two shower baths and a closet, and ample space is available for a bowling alley when such may be constructed. A passage way leads from one part of the basement to the other, but it is private, being for the use of the janitor, and not open to students.

The ground story of the building has its principal entrance facing eastward, and is wholly given up to the proper work of the mechanical department. This flat contains four large rooms and a small store room. Of these rooms one is a carpenter's shop, and is furnished with three work-benches and necessary tools for doing general work in carpentry. Another room is set apart for wood turning and finer kinds of wood-working. This contains two wood lathes and a small gear cutting machine for

cutting wood and brass gear-wheels. And it is proposed, as soon as practicable in the future, to add to these a wood carving table and a fret work machine. A third room is given to metal working. This room contains, besides work benches and numerous small tools, a lathe by Muir, of Manchester, Eng., a ¼ screw-cutting Barnes lathe, a ¼ horse-power motor, a gear cutter for iron wheels, a 20-inch drilling machine and several smaller machines. Pieces of machinery made in the shops are added to this department from time to time, but a shaping machine, which is rather beyond the reach of present operations, is sorely needed. The fourth and last room is intended as a museum and model room, as well as for a drawing room and a library. This room is not specially supplied with anything in particular as yet, but it contains some beautiful models of mechanical motions, the work of Mr. McLennan, of Lindsay, during the past session.

The upper story is wholly given to gymnasium purposes. The entrance to this part is from the north, and a stairway also leads down to that part of the basement belonging to the gymnasium.

This description would not be completed without some reference to the blacksmith shop, which stands between the main building and the mining laboratory. Although only 12 feet square it is sufficiently commodious for its purpose. It is supplied with an anvil, tongs, and a few necessary tools, and a forge presented to us by the Buffalo Portable Forge Co. A better supply of tools must be obtained before next session, and the place must be floored in some way before next winter, for a clay floor is not very comfortable in the wet weather of spring and autumn.

Fourteen students were in attendance during the session, but, as two of these were mechanics, we count twelve students as working in the shops during the winter. As in the case of every subject requiring care, attention and observation it would not be difficult to classify these students as to the character of the work which they did, and as to the interest which they apparently manifested in it.

Of course so many students required a great deal of attention and oversight in their work, and a great deal of thought and invention to devise work for them. As these things called heavily upon my time I do not see how I could possibly have responded to the demands had it not been for the aid of two students, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Anglin. I am pleased to be able to say that Mr. Jackson will be with us again next winter, but in regard to Mr. Anglin I can only say at present that I hope he will. In Mr. Jackson I had a valuable helper, for being a machinist of about seven years' experience, who has worked in some of the best shops in America, and who has come here to perfect his knowledge in the mathematical and theoretical parts of his subject, he is thoroughly conversant with the best shop practice, and thus takes a living interest in the whole subject.

During the session we have, as usual, added to our stock of appliances, partly by gift and partly by manufacture. As to the manufactures, we shall follow a similar course in the future, and I hope that I prophesy truly when I say that we shall also do so with regard to the gifts.

Mr. Barnard, of the Hart Emery-Wheel Co., Hamilton, gave us a valuable donation of an emery-grinder, consisting of emery-wheels beautifully mounted and supplied with all the accessories of

counter-shaft, &c. This gift was very much appreciated by the students.

John Bertram & Sons, the celebrated machine makers of Dundas, gave us a 20-inch drilling machine, new and complete in all its parts, and forming a really valuable addition to our list of appliances.

As respects our own manufactures, we are necessarily as yet compelled to make various tools with which to make other tools, or to do required work; for we prefer making everything that we reasonably can make, to buying; inasmuch as making is one of the functions of the mechanical department, while buying is not. The consequence is that our work does not bulk so largely in show as it does in usefulness and value. We have worked along a variety of lines during the past session, and have either finished, or got far under way, a number of useful machines. A list of these may not be out of place here.

1. A reversible boring head, capable of boring cylinders 9 inches long and from 2½ to 5 inches diameter. Finished.
2. Two boring bars for boring and finishing smaller holes (finished). Made by Jackson.
3. Two sets of iron shift pulleys. Made by Merritt and MacLennan.
4. Four split pulleys, wood, (in action). Made by MacLennan.
5. A 7-inch gear cutting engine for iron and brass. Built principally by Fortescue and Graham.
6. A ½ horse-power electro-motor, with resistance coils. Built by Baker and Scott.
7. Four working mechanical models. Built by MacLennan.
8. Two carpenters' benches. Built by Lavell, Spotswood, Cotton, and Wells.
9. Two step-ladders. Built by Wells and Kirkpatrick.
10. Two saw-horses. Built by Wells and Squire.
11. 16-inch wall drilling machine, not quite completed. Built by Squire.
12. One gig saw, not quite completed. Built by Merritt.
13. One drawing table, not quite completed. Built by Spotswood, Graham and Anglin.
14. Various small tools, hangers, shafting, &c.

In all the foregoing cases the students named did the greater part of the work, but of course they received more or less of both instruction and assistance. Mr. Carmichael designed the motor; the most of the other things were designed by myself.

The machines which we most need at present and which we cannot hope to make, in the near future at least, on a scale sufficiently large for our purposes, are a shaping machine, which will cost something less than \$300, and a No. 7 Barnes lathe, or an equivalent one costing somewhere about \$200.

We are trying to do good work in the mechanical department, and although working under disadvantages arising from limited resources, I yet believe that we are doing good work; and with proper encouragement from the public and from friends of the University who believe in this new departure, and in extending the usefulness of the institution, we have no fear for the success of the undertaking, and I cordially invite the members of this Council, and every other person interested in the work, to visit the building and see for himself what is being done.

Besides my regular work as Professor of Mathematics in the University, I have given two sets of lectures on astronomy, one descriptive and the other practical, a set of lectures on the principles of mechanism, and in the latter part of the session as many lectures as I could manage upon the mechanism, etc., of the steam engine.

My assistant, Mr. Carmichael, besides doing a part of the mathematical work, of which there is necessarily a large amount to be done in every properly equipped university, has given courses of lectures on electricity and on thermodynamics, subjects which have been made quite familiar to him by his three years' residence at Johns Hopkins University.

GRADUATES AND PRIZEMEN.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.

P. G. Bannister, Kingston, Jamaica; V. Barber, Toronto; A. W. Bellamy, North Augusta; W. E. Carscallen, Tanworth; S. J. Drummond, Almonte; H. E. M. Douglas, Kingston, Jamaica; J. C. Dunning, Napanee; C. B. Dyde, B.A., Kingston; A. B. Ford, M.A., Kingston; Rev. S. H. Gould, B.A., Kingston; J. J. Harty, Kingston; F. L. Hill, Economy, N.S.; F. G. Huffman, Napanee; W. G. Kelly, Kingston; A. S. Knight, Cataragui; A. Letellier, Peterboro'; G. W. Mylks, Glenmore; J. H. McArthur, Ottawa; A. W. P. A. McCarthy, Stapleton; M. F. McDermott, Kingston; A. F. McLaren, Lancaster; D. B. Neish, Port Royal, Jamaica; A. E. Ross, B.A., Cobden; W. B. Scott, Port Hope; H. Walker, Belleville.

E. A. Croskery, Perth, has passed all examinations for his degree, but being under age, now nineteen, cannot receive it. The degree will be conferred upon attaining his majority.

G. W. Mylks and C. B. Dyde are University medalists.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Prize of \$25 awarded on examinations in senior anatomy, senior physiology, and senior materia medica—W. J. Simpson, Kingston.

House Surgeons, Kingston General Hospital, awarded on results of final examinations—C. B. Dyde, B.A., and G. W. Mylks; E. A. Croskery and V. Barber coming next in order.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

R. W. Anglin, Kingston; H. Carmichael, Spencer-ville; S. Louise Cloney, St. Catharines; G. E. Dyde, Kingston; T. H. Furlong, Simcoe; Eliza Henstridge, Portsmouth; R. F. Hunter, Smith's Falls; S. E. Marty, Mitchell; S. W. Mathews, Peterboro'; K. P. R. Neville, Newburg; A. O. Paterson, Carleton Place; M. R. Reid, Fellows; J. S. Shortt, Calgary.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

R. W. Alcombrack, Cataragui; K. Beaton, Orillia; J. W. C. Bennett, Almonte; Annie A. Byrd, Kingston; Jessie Cameron, Almonte; J. D. Craig, Kingston; J. A. Crozier, Grand Valley; J. H. Dolan, Carleton Place; J. R. Frizzell, Munster; G. A. Ferguson, Adamston; R. Galbraith, Guelph; Annie E. Gordon, Ottawa; D. L. Gordon, Stapleton; W. A. Guy, Camden East; J. K. Hall, Teeswater; J. C. Hamilton, Smith's Falls; A. T. Hawley, Napanee; Catherine Harvey, Sydenham; J. K. Ingram, Lind-

say; J. Johnston, Forester's Falls; G. L. Johnston, Hamilton; W. M. Kellock, Richmond, Que.; J. Munro, Maxville; May L. Murray, Kingston; J. S. McEwen, Carleton Place; A. L. McLennan, Lancaster; H. L. McKinnon, Lake Ainslie, C.B.; M. A. McKinnon, Lake Ainslie, C.B.; Hattie G. McPherson, Prescott; A. Nugent, Lindsay; F. E. Pitts, Woodlands; Margaret Russell, Arnprior; R. K. Row, Kingston; E. T. Seaton, Port Hope; V. B. Smith, Kingston; M. B. Tudhope, Orillia; T. R. Wilson, Martintown; M. R. Young, Millsville, N.S.; W. A. Wilson, Tyrone.

GRADUATES IN SCIENCE.

M.E.—G. H. Kirkpatrick, Toronto.
C.E.—T. S. Scott, B.A., Galt.

DEGREES IN THEOLOGY.

B.D.—A. D. McKinnon, B.A., Lake Ainslie, C.B.; John McKinnon, B.A., Strathlorne, C.B.

TESTAMURS IN THEOLOGY.

D. W. Best, Toronto; G. E. Dyde, B.A., Kingston; D. M. Gandier, B.A., Newburg; J. W. McIntosh, M.A., Martintown; A. D. McKinnon, B.A., Lake Ainslie, C.B.; John McKinnon, B.A., Strathlorne, C.B.; J. L. Millar, B.A., Brighton; A. Rannie, Menie; G. W. Rose, Warsaw.

CLASS MEDALISTS.

Latin—K. P. R. Neville, M.A.
Greek—A. O. Paterson, M.A.
English—Sophie E. Marty, M.A.
History—W. M. Lockhead.
Philosophy—H. Carmichael, M.A.
Political Science—J. S. Shortt, M.A.
Mathematics—S. W. Mathews, M.A.
Biology—T. H. Furlong, M.A.
Moderns—A. M. Robertson, M.A.

PRIZEMEN.

Nicholl's Foundation—J. H. Turnbull, M.A.
Postmastership—J. S. Shortt, M.A.
Gowan Prize in Botany—W. R. Baker.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND HONORS IN THEOLOGY.

Anderson, No. 1, \$40, 1st Divinity—R. Burton, Dundas.
Anderson, No. 2, \$40, 2nd Divinity—J. H. Turnbull, M.A., Orangeville.
Anderson, No. 3, \$20, 3rd Divinity—A. D. McKinnon, B.D., Lake Ainslie, C.B.
Glass Memorial, \$30, Church History—R. Herbison, M.A., Sand Bay.
Toronto, \$60, Second Hebrew—Harry Feir, B.A., Omeme, and J. W. McIntosh, M.A., Martintown.
St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, \$50, Third Hebrew and Chaldee—J. L. Millar, B.A., Brighton.
St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$50, Old and New Testament Exegesis—W. H. Crain, B.A., Carleton Place.
Rankine, \$55, Apologetics—D. M. Gandier, B.A., Newburg.
Leitch Memorial, No. 2, \$80, tenable for three years—George E. Dyde, M.A., Kingston.
Spence, \$60—Robert Young, B.A., Trenton.
Sarah McClelland, Waddell Memorial, \$120—J. S. Shortt, M.A., Calgary.
James Anderson, Bursary, \$30, Gaelic—A. J. McNeill, Orangedale.
William Morris, Bursary—Not yet awarded.

Mackie, \$25, the best examination in Greek, sub Apostolic Authors—R. Herbison, M.A., Sand Bay; G. E. Dyde, M.A., Kingston.

HONOUR CLASSES.

Honour History: Class I.—W. M. Lochead, J. S. Bernstein, A. S. Morrison, G. F. Dalton, E. Hens-tridge. Class II.—W. T. Dettlor.

Honour History, First Year: Div. I.—Norris A. Brisco, R. S. Graham, H. B. Munro.

Honour English, final: Div. I.—S. E. Marty, Thurlow Fraser, Jessie Cameron, R. F. Hunter. Div. II.—F. A. McRae, J. S. McEwen, W. C. Dows-ley (specialist), Mai Gober. Div. III.—G. L. Pow-ell, A. B. Brown, Anna E. Sinclair, J. Goodfellow, K. Beaton, Hattie G. Macpherson, Agnes L. Camp-bell.

Honour English: Pass Class—T. J. S. Ferguson, W. C. McIntyre, G. Maudson, Annie E. Gordon, J. C. Hamilton, J. R. Ingram, M. A. McKinnon, H. L. McKinnon, May L. Murray, Margaret Russell, J. M. Scott.

Anglo-Saxon: Div. I.—James Duff, C. P. Gren-fell, Elizabeth McLennan, Alf. H. Hord, Mai Gober, Oscar D. Skelton, Laura Allen, C. W. Walker. Div. II.—R. T. Stewart, W. R. Tandy, Eva E. Greenhill, D. H. Shortell, J. K. Johnston, Geo. Mitchell, J. F. Macdonald, Ethel Mudie, G. Dolan. Div. III.—Eliza Murray, H. B. Munro, Herbert Tandy, R. T. Macpherson, C. H. Edwards, P. E. Graham, W. T. Dettlor, M. Bellamy, C. Durie.

Honour Latin, final: Div. I.—K. P. R. Neville, J. Wallace, A. McGibbon. Div. II.—J. H. Dolan, R. W. Alcombrack, D. H. Laird. Div. III.—G. H. Smythe.

First Year Honour Latin: Div. I.—F. Misener, J. Macdonell, H. H. Black; F. H. Lingwood, W. C. Dowsley, J. A. Bannister. Div. II.—A. W. Dunkley, G. W. Clark, A. T. Hawley, P. F. Munro. Div. III.—J. W. Marshall.

Honour Greek, final: Div. I.—A. O. Paterson, K. P. R. Neville, J. H. Dolan. Div. II.—E. J. Stewart, G. H. Smythe. Div. III.—W. J. C. Bennett.

Greek Honours, first year: Div. I.—G. Misener, H. H. Black, W. C. Dowsley. Div. II.—J. Mac-douell, G. W. Clark, J. A. Bannister, F. H. Ling-wood, A. T. Hawley. Div. III.—A. W. Dunkley, P. F. Munro, J. W. Marshall, J. Parker.

Classical Specialist, including Greek History—H. H. Black, F. H. Lingwood, P. F. Munro, J. A. Bannister, W. C. Dowsley.

Political Science. Final Honours: Class I.—J. S. Shortt, J. S. Davis, D. A. Volume. First year honours, as pass—W. A. Grange, M. R. Young, J. M. Scott, R. B. Dargavel, A. L. McLennan, A. J. Mac-neil, J. H. Edmison, S. A. Woods, G. L. Powell.

Mental and Moral Philosophy. Final Honours: Div. I.—H. Carmichael. Div. II.—F. E. Pitts. Partial course: Div. I.—J. R. Hall.

Mathematics. Final Honours: Div. I.—S. W. Mathews, R. W. Anglin.

Preliminary Honours—J. S. Cameron, W. H. Gould, A. C. McPhail, J. W. Rawlins, E. T. Seaton. Physics: Final Honours—W. C. Baker, M. A.

First Honour Physics: Div. I.—J. G. Cummings. Botany. Final Honours: Div. I.—T. H. Furlong, M. R. Reid, J. K. Johnston, Frankie Asseltine, R. K. Row, T. C. Smith. Div. II.—J. A. Taylor.

Botany. First Year Honours: Div. I.—A. A. Boyd, P. M. Thompson, P. W. Brown, J. H. Sexton, Mabel Boyd, W. S. Kirkland, J. C. Collinson, T. E. Langford, C. W. Stratton. Div. II.—G. W. Snell, M. A. Youngson.

Animal Biology. Final Honours: Div. I.—T. H. Furlong, M. R. Reid, J. K. Johnston. Div. II.—R. K. Row, J. A. Taylor. Div. III.—T. C. Smith.

Animal Biology. First Year Honours: J. H. Sexton, W. S. Kirkland, P. W. Brown, A. A. Boyd, T. E. Langford, P. M. Thompson, T. W. Bower, A. C. Neish, Mabel Boyd, W. G. Tyner.

Animal Biology: Honours as Pass Class.—J. G. Bruels, W. J. Saunders, M. A. Youngson.

Geology. First Year Honours: R. T. Hodgson. Moderns. Italian: Div. I.—A. M. Robertson.

P. E. Graham. Div. II.—G. Cryan, C. Grenfell. Div. III. R. Farquaharson.

Honour French: Class I.—S. L. Cloney, A. M. Robertson. II.—G. Cryan, V. B. Smith, P. E. Graham, R. A. Farquaharson.

German, Final Honours: Div. I.—A. M. Robertson. Div. II.—S. L. Cloney, J. Cameron. Div. III.—V. B. Smith, P. E. Graham, H. G. McPherson, R. A. McPherson.

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